

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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RIMED QUOTATIONS. Think not ambition wins because 'tis grave. -Sir William D'Avenant. The paths of glory lead but to the grave. -Gray. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. -Willis. Only destructive to the brave and great. -Addison. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? -Dryden. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. -Francis Quarles.

Well, anyway, Belton will have a fair.

Pre-New Year's resolution: Quit talking war and hard times.

Hats off to the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. They do more than "just meet."

The fried chicken of Lebanon bids fair to equal in renown the cedars of the Lebanon of old.

Why not have rural police in Anderson county and try to put a stop to this fearful homicide record the county is making.

All hail the Anderson Poultry Association. We propose Lebanon School Improvement Society for honorary membership.

Let's not postpone taxes. While about it why not remit them altogether, and pay the taxpayers back what they paid in last year.

Anderson's grain elevator already looks good. Let the farmers have enough to fill it when it is completed, and the price of cotton will not worry them any longer.

The schools of Anderson county are safe in the hands of such a body of men as the trustees who assembled here yesterday. They are interested in education and they also do more than just "meet."

OPPOSING TAX EXTENSION.

The Intelligencer trusts the special session of the legislature will not attempt to defer the payment of taxes. There is one mighty good reason why they should not do this, and that is the question of the schools. Without tax money there can be no school money, and to have to close the schools, especially of the rural districts, because of this failure to collect taxes, would be folly. Taxes have to be paid, and to pay them will not create much more of a hardship one time than another. If postponed this year the payment will have to be postponed next year, or two payments of taxes will come together so near as to be a hardship, and where will the money come from next year if it cannot be had this year? Will times be so much better next year?

The action of the association of trustees of Anderson county yesterday in adopting a resolution protesting against any extension of the time for paying taxes, was timely and shows the interest these gentlemen have in the welfare of the schools of the county. Our legislators will do well to heed this action.

ANDERSON'S COTTON GOODS WEEK.

Little did Miss Genevieve Clark, the popular and talented daughter of the Speaker of the House, dream of the ramifications of the "Cotton Goods" movement when she started it. However, since it has assumed its national scope, instead of flinching from the responsibility of the movement she has bravely accepted the chairmanship of the committee, which, besides Miss Clark, Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator Hoke Smith of our neighboring state of Georgia, and Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the postmaster general, and though this committee's mail has reached such proportions that it has to be hauled in two horse wagons, these noble women of the South are standing up to their work like Trojans.

The original "Buy a Bale of Cotton" has swept over the entire country, and every kind and character of business has responded to its call, to buy one or more bales of cotton and "carry" their purchases until the cotton market gets back to normal conditions. This movement had to do only with raw cotton; yet increased consumption of COTTON GOODS will naturally help the cotton situation by increasing the market for the raw cotton.

After the ladies mentioned above had started the "Cotton Goods" movement by appearing at social functions in evening gowns made of cotton, the plan of appealing to the consumers of this entire country to make concerted and systematic efforts to increase the consumption of cotton goods of every kind and character, was formulated and launched. Immediately it was taken up by the press of the entire United States and the Retail Merchants of the country saw the advantages of the movement and embraced it at once; in fact the movement assumed such gigantic national proportions that no "live retailer" could afford to "keep off the band wagon." It meant added prestige and profits to be among the first in his town or city to embrace the "National Cotton Goods" movement, so everybody got aboard the "band wagon."

Everything that is made of cotton is included in this national movement; and in quite a number of cities and towns the ladies of certain charitable societies dress up in cotton dresses and some act as "Floor-walkers" and others as clerks, and in other capacities, first having made an arrangement with the management of the store to receive a certain per cent of the profits of the weeks or days' sales for their society. In almost every town, and especially throughout the South, the society ladies have entered into this movement with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. The merchants decorate their stores and especially their show-windows with bales of cotton, and the green plants bearing the leaves and bolls, with the manufactured products prominently displayed, too.

As this is a sale feature the display throughout the entire store should carry the prices of the cotton goods plainly and prominently displayed. A cotton goods style show could be featured here also if sufficient interest was manifested by the ladies of Anderson. The ladies could hold a style selling contest, by having certain of the most popular young ladies stand as sponsors for certain dresses and then to sell as many of each kind of dress as possible; the winner, being the one whose dress sold the best.

Anderson is particularly interested in this "National Cotton Goods" movement, not only for its philanthropy, but because Anderson has NINETEEN BIG COTTON MILLS within her boundaries, whose total investment totals over \$17,500,000.00, with a yearly output of \$15,250,000.00; employing over 6,500 people whose yearly wages and salaries amount to almost \$3,000,000.00.

This is enough to arouse the selfish interests of Anderson, so prepare to meet your friends and their friends at the "National Cotton Goods Week" celebration in Anderson the week of Oct. 12th to 17th.

Welcome the newly organized Ministerial Union of Anderson. The Intelligencer is with you.

NO EXTREME LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly of South Carolina meets today in special session, being called together by the Governor to devise means for the relief of the people of the State in "these times of financial stringency." Just what is to be accomplished, or just what can be accomplished by this meeting remains to be seen. There are, of course, numerous "plans" to be put forward by this and that "statesman," whose desire is to serve the "dear peepul," and incidentally to get some glory for himself.

The Intelligencer hopes that the legislature will not go to any extreme measures nor pass any laws that will be the cause of general dissatisfaction, nor which will create further factional or class feeling. The feeling of panic which was so prevalent when the war in Europe first started, is passing away, and a more hopeful tone is pervading the business world. The financial situation is being cleared up without legislation. Whether or not any single state can pass a law which will be worth much to the people of a single state, is a question which should be weighed gravely by our legislators before being attempted. For instance The Intelligencer doubts the wisdom of legislation looking to curtailing the acreage of the cotton crop, unless such legislation could be applied to every cotton growing state. And, even if it could apply to every cotton growing state, would the farmers of these states who are accustomed to planting more cotton than any other crop, be prepared to produce and market other crops. Would there not be the same cry over production if all the farmers should raise too much grain? Where would the surplus be sold? Would it pay better than cotton at a low price?

Understand, we are in favor of curtailing the cotton crop next year every acre that the good business judgment of the planters will dictate, or the combined judgment of the business men and the farmers. The Intelligencer favors planting every acre of grain crops that can be harvested and marketed to advantage. We favor every farmer's growing cotton only as a surplus crop, and it would be better to grow hogs and cattle, where the farmer is equipped to handle the live stock question. But this means extra cost for houses and fencing, silos and pure bred stock. Is the average farmer, with the present low price of cotton, able to build these fences and houses and buy the necessary stock for his farm? Will the banks lend him money taking as a pledge a mortgage on his prospective live stock, or his surplus grain?

The above are questions which should be pondered carefully by our legislators before they try to force by legislation the adoption of a "plan" which may look good on paper, but which may not work out practically. We trust the legislature may be able to devise some means for the betterment of the conditions of all our people, and as these measures are proposed The Intelligencer will favor or oppose, as we believe they are for or against the best interests of the people in South Carolina who need to be legislated for and helped by such laws.

For the best article of three hundred words or less, written by any white person, and submitted to the Intelligencer before six o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 12th, a prize of a year's subscription to the Daily Intelligencer will be given absolutely free, and the winners name and essay will be published in the Intelligencer Wednesday or Thursday, Oct. 14th, or 15th.

This essay should treat of the loyalty of the home people to one another in times of stress; of the duty of the merchants and business men generally to assist the poorer farmers and others in distress; of the farmers' obligations to the merchants and banks which they should endeavor to meet, even though the effort cost them some sacrifices; of the moral obligations of the farmers and other consumers to patronize the home merchant at this time more than at any other, for the special reason that it is the home merchant that we all call on in time of distress, and not the mail order houses; the "pull together" spirit of all the people of the United State, as demonstrated by the "Buy a Bale" movement and other kindred plans for the ame-

literation of the suffering caused by the terrible war now raging in Europe.

The Intelligencer will get some person or persons to read these essays and judge which is the best one, and the award will be made accordingly.

There are no restrictions, other than that you must write only on one side of the paper, sign your name and address plainly, and mail or send in your effort as by the time specified.

You do not have to be a subscriber of the Intelligencer to be eligible to this contest. Sharpen your lead pencils, fountain pens, typewriters, and wits and "go for it." May the best one win!

LIBERATING THE JEW.

The Jewish people of the world celebrated their Yom Kippur, or New Year, this week. This race, so little understood by those not of their blood, has recently taken tremendous strides in the recognition accorded it. It is but natural for the Jews to be self-centered and clannish. Persecuted, reviled, driven like beasts, this is yet a people which, without a home, has preserved its integrity as a race and its morals, its art, its literature. The seeking for wealth is a symptom, not a characteristic, with the Jewish people. They realize that without money they would be the most despised people on earth, for though holding together as a race they are yet scattered over the face of the earth, homeless.

The war in Europe has emancipated the Jews, who have been subjected to a condition approaching actual servitude in Poland and other parts of Russia. In a recent address the Czar addresses them as "My beloved Jews!" What a remarkable change this is, to be true. The knot and the cat o' nine tails has been their lot, but now the rifle is placed in their hands for them to fight for Russia.

In all ages the Jew has made a good soldier—when he has had to. The Jew is a man of peace, but when he once assumes the oath of a soldier, there is none better. One of Anderson's venerable citizens, by the way, was once a member of the royal-palace guard of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. As a lad in Vienna, Oscar Geisberg attracted the attention of the Emperor, then a young man, and as soon as he became old enough to bear arms Geisberg was detailed to be one of the personal escort for the emperor.

The Jew has no navy, no army, no flag—he is a loyal citizen of any country in which he may find himself, and the flag of that country is his flag.

In the War of the Revolution the Jews took an active part in both armies. In the War of Secession there were more than 7,000 Jews in the two armies and some Jewish citizens of this state served with signal honor, ability and even distinction. The war in Europe appears, therefore, to mean more to the Jews than to any other people, for to them it may bring liberty in those countries in which the honest, humble Jewish peasants are treated as but slaves.

W. B.

CONSIDER THE CAUSE.

There is much real information that may be gained from a circus. For one thing, it is a marvel how the cooks can get up a first-class table-d'hote dinner for a city of 1,200 persons that drops down almost out of the skies. The meals served under the cook tent back of the "big top" are plentiful, savory and tempting. Circus people, especially the acrobats, have regular diet and cannot eat too much before a performance, but always get at least one hearty meal a day, and at no time suffer for something to eat.

Passing from the cook tent on a warm, sunny afternoon, we may see the bearded lady darning her hose and other such evidences of domesticity, all of which give a

clearer idea of the humanness of the great traveling entertainment, which is as distinctly American as baseball, draw poker, or primary elections.

There is another feature of the circus that always appeals to some persons, herein nameless. This particular feature is the thirst of the camel. No flaming posters tell of this marvel, but truly wonderful it is—and what would not some persons give for that thirst!

The stomach of a camel, we are told, is divided into four compartments, and the walls of these are lined with cells which can be opened or closed at will by the use of powerful muscles. When a camel drinks he is not satisfying his thirst but is filling up his reservoirs. When he drinks, the camel drinks and drinks and drinks and the small boy and the old toper look on in undisguised amazement and admiration. As soon as each cistern is filled, it is closed until the day of need thereof. How many an automobilist on a long trip would like to be constructed like a camel,—unless there are numerous springs along the way. For as the camel's thirst needs slaking, he merely empties one of the water cells into its stomach, and we are told that one or two cells hold sufficient for a day. The camel can go for six days without drinking, which is very necessary in crossing deserts where wells are hundreds of miles apart.

The camel is only one of nature's wonders in the circus. For instance, take the noble giraffe. With that long gullet or oesophagus of his, consider how long he is permitted to enjoy a drink of water. Gee, it is bully.

W. B.

COTTON OR CREDIT?

Just now there is no question so interesting to the people of this section of the state as what the farmer will do with his cotton and the effects of his action on the welfare of the country. There are many persons of many minds on this question as on every other. Some say the farmer should sell at the present price; others that should hold for higher prices. Some are of the opinion that there is bound to be a loss if cotton be sold for less than ten cents a pound; others that cotton can be made for eight cents, and we have heard of one large farmer in this county who says his cotton does not cost him more than six cents. Then there are many persons who think the loss caused to the farmer in the impairment of his credit, and to business generally through a continued stagnation waiting on cotton to be sold, will more than offset the present loss if cotton be sold at present prices and the money received therefor be placed in circulation.

The arguments of many apply of course to the farmer who is in debt. If there were no farmers in debt, there would be no cotton problem; then the individual farmer could do as he pleases, and the country would prosper anyway. But so long as the farmer has mortgaged his prospective crop to the banker the merchant, it really does not belong to the farmer after his debt becomes due. The question then becomes a personal one between the farmer and his banker, his merchant or the person to whom he is indebted. If he can arrange to borrow money on his cotton at a warehouse and pay his debts, then it behooves him to do this and save his credit. Or if he can store his cotton with his creditor and secure an extension on his obligation, this is also a privilege and a duty to do this. But if neither of these courses nor any other is open to the farmer, as a business man, who values his credit, he must sell for what he can get and preserve his credit. That is worth more to him and as a heritage for his children than to save a little money and lose the confidence of those with whom he has been doing business and thus have it said "He would not pay his debts."

Then there are those who contend that the farmer has had several years of prosperity, and that he can stand a loss on one year's crop. Of course everyone knows that the difference of even one cent a pound in the price of the South's staple money crop will mean a great deal less money in circulation and financial loss to the entire South and every business in it. It is deplored that the present condition exists, and if we could we would place

OUR \$20 SUITS ARE HAVING A RUN. You can buy them at some stores at \$22.50 and \$25. This line is one of the fortifications that protect our trade. It's a suit that we tried out and know it will prove loyal under the fire of daily wear. It will never shirk nor desert its colors. But you are not limited to one price here—suits in all the colors at \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25. B. O. Evans & Co. The Store with a Conscience. Order by Parcel Post. We prepay all charges.

OTHER PENCIL PUSHES.

A Fair for Fair. Orangeburg county is going to hold a big fair during the week of November 19 to 23. As far as the exhibits are concerned there is no reason why they will not be as good or better than ever. Our country has been blessed with a big crop of nearly everything raised on the farm. This seems to be the year of all years when the farmers should come together for a general conference, bring their exhibits and plan for another year.—Orangeburg Sun.

Don't Duck. "When a duck lays an egg, she waddles off as if nothing had happened. When a hen lays one there's a h-1 of a noise. The hen advertises. Hence the demand for hen's eggs—not ducks." Go to the hen, thou blizzard.—Spartanburg Herald.

The Cotton Situation. The cotton situation as we go to press may be summarized as follows: 1. Farmers throughout the South are "standing pat" and refusing to sell for less than ten cents. Their dogged stubbornness has surprised interests that expected to see them stamped it over with him. Frankness often destroys distrust and creates better feelings all round.

Hold your cotton if you can but if it is a choice of losing on your cotton or losing your credit let the cotton go. Your credit is the more valuable.

AS A BUSINESS MAN SEES IT.

Owing to the continued discussions on the condition of the South just now over the business outlook, the following advice, or comments by one of Anderson's leading business men, is quite to the point:

If people don't pay up, the supply men and the banks and the fertilizer companies will not be able to make advances next year and then things will come to a standstill. They cannot carry two years' burden. Things may be tight next year, and very probably will be, and the man who does not pay up will be at a great disadvantage. The prompt payer is the man who will be taken care of. I would not be surprised in the least if the supply men and the bankers and the fertilizer men were not keeping a list of the prompt paying customers.

Another thing, keep your money in bank and pay your bills by check. If you get a check, deposit it in bank and check it out as it is used. This is a time for every man to do all he can to relieve things. If everybody will do that everybody will be better off. A man who comes square to the rack this fall will establish a credit that will be worth a great deal to him hereafter.

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